The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Enslave the liberty of but one human being and the liberties of the world are in peril.—William Lloyd Garrison.

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WORKERS REAFFIRM FAITH IN TRADE UNIONISM

Organization, economic power and education, the foundation of American trade unionism, were emphasized by the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L.

New problems were discussed, but behind every valuation loomed the time-tested principles of organized labor.

At no other A. F. of L. convention were delegates more conscious of the worth of economic power and the folly of low wages and long hours in an age of mass production and labor-saving machinery.

The convention was not sensational. It was devoid of sound and fury against social wrongs. It was marked by quiet determination of workers who are in agreement on methods to remove these wrongs.

The convention will disappoint apostles of "new trade unionism," who would have workers abandon their strategic position on wages, hours and working conditions and become involved in issues of no meaning or import to exploiters.

President Green voiced labor's faith in itself when he said:

> **"We believe more strongly than ever in the economic power of the workers. It is this great principle that we are endeavoring to develop and strengthen and build up among the workers of America."**

There is no well-beaten path to a fuller life. Emotion and hysteria is no solution for injustice, buttressed by economic power that is entwined in every social and political activity of the nation.

To say that this power can be dissolved by frenzied appeals to unorganized workers who can not produce their lives, is both tragic and ludicrous.

To tell these workers, too helpless to raise their living standards or to demand a voice in shop conditions, that they can establish a new order of society is worse than criminal—it reflects on the intelligence of the propagandist's dupes.

Trade unionists tell these workers they must organize; they must raise their living standards; they must control their lives.

The revolutionist is not interested in improving working conditions. To him a strike is a revolutionary skirmish. Strikers are awkward squads, to be drilled for the army of revolution. Strikes permit hate propaganda to those who would be used as pawns.

The revolutionist wants mass movements, directed by the few. The trade unionist insists that gains only come as the collective intelligence and capacity of wage earners is raised.

When the revolutionist talks about "a united front of the workers," that is another way of saying: "Admit me to your union that I may divert it from its purpose."

There is no common ground for the trade unionist and the revolutionist. Their theories are as far apart as the poles.

WORKERS REJECT BOLSHEVISM; GREEN'S DEFENSE OF UNIONISM STIRS A. F. OF L. ANNUAL MEET

Atlantic City, Oct. 17.—Responding to a speech by A. A. Purcell, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress to the A. F. of L., President Green denied that American organized workers favor a policy of isolation, and that they are not in sympathy with workers in every part of the world. President Green's talk was a vigorous defense of trade unionism.

The British fraternal delegate intimated that America's Japanese exclusion policy is wrong and urged that Soviet Russia be recognized.

"I want to be frank and kindly in all I say, but we in America know something of the teachings of communism and the control the communist party exercises over the so-called Russian international," said President Green. "We know that here in America that influence emanating from Moscow is seeking, as it has always sought, not to co-operate with us, but to capture and control us.

"They declare frankly that they do not believe in collective bargaining; they call 'collective bargaining' 'class collaboration.' They do not see in any strike an opportunity to increase wages, to shorten hours, to improve working conditions. They see in every strike an opportunity to promote revolution. They assert that revolution is the only way the dictatorship of the proletariat can be established and our republic overthrown."

President Green said that the American workers "are very hard-headed, experience-proved." They are not easily led by these strange utterances, he said. "They demand something substantial, and the American labor movement can not satisfy the workers by telling them they must wait for the enjoyment of economic rights, for the enjoyment of a high standard of life until a revolution occurs and the government overthrown.

"There is no revolution in sight, and if the working people here were compelled to wait until a revolution occurred in America we would starve to death and be buried so deep they would never know we had lived.

"The trade union educational league here in America, which is the creature of the communist party, controlled and directed by a man who at one time was active in the trade union movement, frankly announces that its policy is to bore within the trade union movement, to destroy it and substitute for our philosophy the philosophy of communism. We are not ready to accept that, and we wish our friend who has so kindly advised us and has offered us such frank suggestions, might take back to the Russian red international this message: The American labor movement will not affiliate with an organization that preaches that doctrine or stands for that philosophy."

In referring to the American trade unionists' belief in their economic power, President Green said:

"We were pleased, indeed, to observe that recently in Great Britain the principle for which the American labor movement has always stood was vindicated in a most convincing fashion. When the miners of Great Britain were attacked by hostile employers, when there was a concentrated attempt made by the pit owners to drive down their living standards, it was the economic strength of the workers that saved them from degradation.

"They may have believed in the efficacy of political action—and we here in America fully appreciate the influence that may be exercised through political effort—but we are forced to concede in that hour of deepest need, in that remarkable crisis, it was not a strange philosophy that helped them. It was not the exercise of political strength, but it was the solidarity they displayed upon the economic field.

"So we believe more strongly than ever in the economic power of the workers. It is this great principle that we are endeavoring to develop and strengthen and build up among the workers of America."

Continuing in the same fraternal spirit, President Green pointed out another marked cleavage in the policies of American and British trade unionists.

The speaker referred to wage reduction acceptances by British workers, who were told that a reduction would result in employers capturing the markets of the world.

"As a result of it all, the figuers show that the workers of Great Britain have accepted wage reductions in almost every trade and industry, amounting to many millions of pounds," President Green said.

"Here in America we adopted a different policy. We do not believe that the markets of the world can be captured through the establishment of low wages and inhuman conditions of employment. We believe that if there is to be a reduction in the cost of commodity production, it must be through the payment of high wages and increased efficiency.

"To me it is a strange philosophy that would teach a working man that he must reduce his purchasing power, lower his consuming strength and at the same time promote prosperity through accepting reductions in wages.

"So we have fought, and in some lines of industry where the men and women have been somewhat economically weak, stern fate has forced some wage reductions, but when the bulk of the working people of America, no reduction in wages have been sustained since the war.

"As I speak to you now, 160,000 members of organized labor, the union to which I belong, are fighting in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, not against a reduction in wages, but for an increase in wages in the name of the solidarity these men have shown, and are showing, every coal pit, great and small, in the anthracite region, is as silent as King Tut's tomb."

FIGHT WILL CONTINUE FOR CHILD AMENDMENT

Atlantic City, Oct. 17.—An entire session of the A. F. of L. convention was devoted to a discussion of the federal child labor amendment. President Green voiced the judgment of the delegates when he declared that the campaign for this amendment "will go on as long as we live and into succeeding generations until the children of America are saved."

He said vicious propaganda changed an almost universal opinion in favor of the amendment. Chambers of commerce, manufacturers' associations, textile employers and others who profit from exploitation of child labor were listed as leading opponents of the amendment.

The principal opposition of farmers, President Green said, was because they were told their children under 18 would not be permitted to work around the farm or house until they reached that age. He called this "malicious misrepresentation." The proposed amendment did not prescribe the age at which a child could work, he explained. It was an enabling act to permit congress to pass legislation that would compare favorably with present laws in progressive states. If the amendment were ratified, he pointed out, congress would have to pass legislation before actual regulation of child labor could begin.

Mr. Green assailed the argument that the amendment would trespass upon state rights and local home rule, and would permit congress "to enter and regulate the home."

AMERICAN WOBBLY IN BRITISH STRIKE

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The upheaval among British seamen is not recognized by the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland. One of the leading figures of the outlaw movement is George Hardy, American wobbly. Replying to a request from British seamen for Hardy's history, Victor Olander, secretary of the International Seamen's Union of America, said:

"George Hardy is man who was convicted with William D. Haywood year 1918 during war and sentenced to Leavenworth federal prison for activities favoring enemy. After Haywood fled to Russia, Hardy took his place as general secretary Industrial Workers of World. In years 1920 and 1921 Hardy directed disturbances against our union in Atlantic and Pacific ports and created conditions which made possible for ship owners to attack union and with aid of I. W. W. agitators to administer a defeat from which we have not yet recovered. Hardy's activities here resulted only in disrupting union, lowering wages and lengthening working hours. Earnestly hope British seamen will not be misled by Hardy and his like."

TELEGRAPHERS' DAY OF REST IS UPHELD

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The railroad labor board has upheld the telegraph employes of the St. Louis terminal company one day's rest in 14, with time and one-half for work on the Leavenworth federal prison for activities favoring enemy. After Haywood fled to Russia, Hardy took his place as general secretary Industrial Workers of World. In years 1920 and 1921 Hardy directed disturbances against our union in Atlantic and Pacific ports and created conditions which made possible for ship owners to attack union and with aid of I. W. W. agitators to administer a defeat from which we have not yet recovered. Hardy's activities here resulted only in disrupting union, lowering wages and lengthening working hours. Earnestly hope British seamen will not be misled by Hardy and his like.

BUSINESS CROOKEDNESS MEAN FORM OF BANDITRY

New York, Oct. 17.—"There is more money stolen in New York by credit bandits than by automobile highway men." Federal Attorney Buckner told a convention of the associated dress industries.

"I regard the credit highwayman as the meanest," said Mr. Buckner. "He not only robs the merchant, but betrays the trust placed in him. He is a thief and an embezzler."

GROCERY CLERKS UNITE

New Orleans, Oct. 17.—Grocery clerks in this city have organized. They are chartered by the Retail Clerks' International Protective association.

EDUCATION MEANS STRAIGHT THINKING

By SPENCER MILLER, Jr.
Secretary Workers' Education Bureau
(Before A. F. of L. Convention)

If you are to ask trade unionists to decide political questions on their economic merits, you have to give them adequate knowledge about economic questions.

If men are to be bipartisan to principle rather than to parties, they have to know what those principles are. It is senseless to follow a man than a principle. It requires less thought and imagination. They have got to understand the facts of our complicated modern world and be able to form intelligent opinions on hundreds of public questions that come before them for decision. To the trade unionist the world is his text book; his curriculum is every subject under the sun.

The substitution of facts for formulas, of straight thinking for vague generalizations, is a part of the discipline of education. What is meant by the factual approach in education is the search for the facts and the hearing of opinions and conclusions upon these facts. No man's opinions are better than his facts. To pioneer workers in living, vital facts, the workers' education movement exists in part.

There is, I believe, an inherent disposition on the part of American workers to face the industrial situation in a realistic manner and with an open mind. American labor has concerned itself with those economic forces in the community which shape the course of our development.

Education is, among other things, the process by which man associates the past with the present as a guide for the future.

Education is the indispensible method to give to the modern wage earners and new trade unionists some of the ideals, the struggles and the achievements of organized labor in our national history. We have long since recognized this fact in our requirements for political citizenship. Everyone must know the history of our country and our constitution before he is admitted to the full responsibilities of citizenship. If this be true with political citizenship, how equally true it is of industrial citizenship. For upon the industrial citizens fall not only the problems of government, but of moral and economic standards, and social problems of a far reaching nature.

It is significant in this connection that the organized labor campaign which you are about to launch will rely almost exclusively on educational methods. It will be spoken and printed word, and of the motion picture.

Workers' education is the new method to meet a new need in our industrial world.

PRESIDENT IS ASKED TO GUARD ARICA VOTE

Atlantic City, Oct. 17.—At the request of Peruvian labor organizations, President Green has asked President Coolidge that "extraordinary precautions" be taken in the coming referendum of the people of the province of Arica, held by Chile since the war of 1879-80, when the latter nation defeated Peru and Bolivia.

It was agreed at that time that a plebiscite be held by the inhabitants of Arica that they might choose between Chile and Peru, but no date was set, and all these years Chile has been disinclined to jeopardize her control of this territory, so rich in nitrate. The matter has been referred to the president of the United States as arbitrator. He ordered a referendum, but the Peruvians claim a fair vote is impossible because Chile controls Arica and its capital, Tacna.

In his wire to President Coolidge, Mr. Green said:

"There is expressed in the pleas which I have received a fear that infringement upon these rights may occur unless extraordinary precautions are taken. I convey the fears of these petitioners to you for your information, feeling sure that you will exert every possible effort to insure that fairness which alone can result in a verdict permanently acceptable to the people of Peru and Chile.

"It is the earnest hope of the working people of the United States that nothing will occur to prevent an orderly and peaceful settlement of the dispute between the two nations in the forthcoming plebiscite."

A. F. OF L. APPROVES WEST POINT PROBE

Atlantic City, Oct. 17.—The A. F. of L. convention adopted a resolution calling for an investigation of the labor policy at the West Point military academy in building construction work.

The convention voted that the executive council request the war department to investigate the situation and to watch army appropriations in order that a fair wage is paid for work done at the academy.

The Timberlake and labor council of Greater New York complained that Colonel Timberlake, quartermaster at the academy, was letting work be done below the prevailing wage rates and that in order to carry out a non-union policy he had exploited the law by employing non-citizens.

It was also charged that Colonel Timberlake, at a conference to the labor council, "clearly indicated that he is an opponent of the organized labor movement and is aligned with anti-unionists."

CITY CAN'T RUN BUSSES

New York, Oct. 17.—Traction interests are happy over a decision by the New York court of appeals that this city can not operate busses under the state home rule act. The decision eliminates municipal competition in a field with a large future.

Operation of these busses on permits issued by the city may continue as a matter of public convenience, especially where such routes do not connete with traction lines. But under the court decision these emergency lines are illegal and may be stopped at any time.

SWANSON TAX PLAN OPPOSED BY TREASURY

Washington, Oct. 17.—Treasury officials oppose Senator Swanson's plan that future generations pay no portion of the debt America contracted during the world war. The Virginia lawmaker's proposal is that the present are allowed 62 years to liquidate their wartime obligations to the United States. He suggested that America extend the time for paying its domestic debt from 25 years to 50 years. An annual saving of $500,000,000 in taxes could be effected this year by passing on the task of retiring the public debt to future generations.

The Washington Post, an administration organ, does not accept the viewpoint of treasury officials. The newspaper says that some of the best financial experts in the country doubt the wisdom of the plan to pay all the debt in 25 years, while European nations are allowed 62 years within which to pay what they owe the United States, and "at rates of interest substantially less than this government is paying on the money which it borrowed from the people."

"The arguments in favor of Senator Swanson's proposal are many. A part of the debt burden would thus be passed on to the coming generation, which will have shared with us the suffering and the sacrifices made to win the world war," the Post says.

"If foreign nations are to be granted 62 years, the question may well be asked why our own taxpayers may not be afforded some similar measure of relief from the existing heavy burden of taxation.

"That question will be asked over and over again in congress, and an answer far more convincing than any yet given must be forthcoming."

AMERICAN RAILROADS AID GERMAN UNIONISTS

Atlantic City, Oct. 17.—At the request of President Jewell and associate officers of the A. F. of L. railway employes' department, several of the larger transportation systems will extend every facility to visiting German trade unionists and railway workers in observing conditions of men employed by these carriers.

The German unionists have divided into groups and will be assisted by officers of American trade unions of similar trades' callings as those followed by the visitors.

The railway section of the German delegation will travel as far west as Council Bluffs and Omaha. The cities to be visited will include Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and New York.

ANNUAL SAFETY CONGRESS

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The ninth annual industrial safety congress and exhibit of the New York state department of labor will be held in this city November 30 and December 1, 2 and 3. In announcing this event, James A. Hamilton, president of the congress, and state industrial commissioner, said:

"The number of reported industrial accidents in the last year broke all records, being more than 374,000. Each year these accidents cost the people of this state $70,000,000. That is the situation in the face of all the safety work that has been done in the last decade."

EVEN AIR COSTS MONEY IN ANTHRACITE MINES

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 17.—Anthracite coal owners in some instances charge employes for compressed air needed to work their jackhammers, according to Mayor Durkin of this city in an open letter to William W. Inglis, chairman of the anthracite operators' negotiating committee.

The mayor and Major Inglis have been writing public letters on the miners' wage demands. The mayor supports the miners.

In one of his previous letters, the coal owners' representative charged the mayor with making misstatements.

"My statements," the mayor replied, "are based squarely upon the findings of the United States coal commission appointed by the president to conduct an exhaustive study of the coal situation, taking into consideration also the 1923 wage adjustment. The commission's figures thus modified show average earnings of contract miners, the most highly paid of the mine workers, to be $1,870 gross a year, based on an average of 248 actual working days a year, or approximately $7.50 per day gross.

"From this gross figure, however, must be deducted heavy expenses for machinery and supplies. The operators in some instances even charge employes for the compressed air needed to work their jackhammers."

DARING BROKERS SMASH GREAT "ECONOMIC" LAW

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Brokers on the board of trade have smashed the law of supply and demand.

Prior to this upheaval, ordinary folks were solemnly assured that grain prices on the board were subject to the law, which is as inflexible as the solar system and the law of gravitation. Any one who suggested that market juggling and wheat "corners" affected these prices was classed as an agitator and an economic dunce.

But the board of trade has changed its position. Hereafter officers of the board will "declare all bets off" when the public pool amounts are too hoggish. The new policy, it is said, will make it impossible to boost wheat to $2 a bushel, as it was late last March. In the future the brokers will scorn opportunity to garner a few pennies when they want to serve the public, they say.

Some cynical folk suggest that the brokers feared that congress would compel changes that the brokers profess to make voluntarily.

That important thing, however, is that the impossible has happened.

The law of supply and demand has been smashed and the agitator is again vindicated.

WOMEN'S WAGE LAWS ARE IN JEOPARDY

Washington, Oct. 17.—The entire minimum wage law system for women, in vogue in many states, hangs on a forthcoming decision by the supreme court.

A. Sardell, an Arizona storekeeper, is resisting the $16 minimum wage for women, fixed by that state. He secured a federal injunction restraining enforcement of the law, and the case is now before the nation's supreme court.

Sardell's plea is that state control in the exercise of its police power, Arizona can protect the health of citizens by prescribing rules of sanitation.

During the argument questions from the bench indicated that some of the justices have the view that the recent decision of the supreme court holding unconstitutional the federal minimum wage law for the District of Columbia had decided the question.

FOOD PRICES INCREASE

Washington, Oct. 17.—Food prices in 24 cities increased for the week ending September 15, 1925, according to the United States bureau of labor statistics. Atlanta, with 13 per cent, followed by Louisville, 10 per cent; Jacksonville, Minneapolis, Norfolk and St. Louis, 11 per cent; Memphis and Scranton, 10 per cent; Bridgeport and New York, 9 per cent; Baltimore, New Haven, Richmond, Rochester and Charleston, S. C., 8 per cent; Cleveland, Fall River, Indianapolis, Mobile and Pittsburgh, 7 per cent; Providence, 6 per cent; Dallas, 5 per cent; Manchester, 4 per cent; Milwaukee, 3 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS

Albany, Oct. 17.—September employment in this state gained 2 per cent over the previous month, according to the state department of labor. More than 50,000 workers were taken on in New York factories last month.

IRISH TRADE UNIONS EXCHANGE GREETINGS

Atlantic City, Oct. 17.—Thomas Johnson, secretary of the Irish Trades Union Congress, conveyed greetings of his fellow workers to the annual convention of the A. F. of L.

In introducing the visitor, President Green said it was the first time that a convention of the A. F. of L. "had been honored by having a visitor occupying a high and honored position with the trade union movement of good old Ireland."

Secretary Johnson was impressed with the widespread belief among organized workers here "that the way to produce economically, the way to maintain standards of production and distribution to a level which we would consider decent, the way to make prosperity secure, is to be achieved not by a tax upon wages, but by improvements of organization.

"I am going home with the confirmation of our own teachings, gleaned from my observation of affairs in America, that high wages and high production, with security of life, is the slogan which we have to preach," he said.

The Irish Trades Union Congress represents 250,000 working men and women out of a total of 750,000 working men, women and youths over 16 years of age in that country.

The speaker said that the historic river Shannon is being harnessed for the production of hydro-electric power to supply the whole country with power and light within the next five years.

MEXICO'S EX-PRESIDENT AIDS STRIKING WAITERS

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—General Alvaro Obregon, former president of Mexico, contributed his reservations at the St. Francis hotel, this city, when organized waiters struck against the hotel that strike was on at that place.

"You will do us a favor by not patronizing a hotel operated under strike conditions. We speak for 2,200 organized waiters of this city." General Obregon was informed in a letter forwarded to him at Los Angeles.

In reply, the former Mexican chief executive said:

"It gives me sorrow to learn that you are in difficulties with your employers, and I will, with pleasure, seek quarters in a hotel where there is no trouble."

WASTE PREVENTION MEANS HIGHER WAGE

Philadelphia, Oct. 17.—The millions of dollars that are wasted in American industry would mean higher wages, Alexander R. MacLafferty, assistant to Secretary of Commerce Hoover, told accountants in this city.

"We are told," the speaker said, "are estimated by Secretary Hoover to equal all federal, state and municipal taxes in the United States during the year 1922.

"I wonder Secretary Hoover does not advocate the reduction of wages and standards of living, when he sees the benefits that have in a small degree already come through a partial adoption of his program for the elimination of waste. In his report on waste during 1921, Secretary Hoover pointed out that there existed a preventable waste of $10,000,000,000 annually through simplification and standardization in six typical industries—the building trades, men's clothing, boots and shoes, printing, metal trades and textile manufacturing."

GROUP INSURANCE URGED BY TEACHERS

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The American Federation of Teachers, affiliated to the A. F. of L., recommends group insurance to local federations and councils.

The federation's position is the result of an investigation of the plan being successfully operated and financed the last four years by the St. Paul Federation of Men Teachers, through an agreement with life insurance companies.

The St. Paul plan provides sickness benefits, accident insurance and medical examination, for teachers less than 59 years old.

LAND DEALS INVOLVED IN PROPOSED MERGER

Washington, Oct. 17.—Real estate transactions involving millions of dollars are connected with the proposed Nickel Plate railroad merger.

Opponents of the merger charged that the Nickel Plate company, in using the Cleveland terminal, had become responsible for the $60,000,000 bond issue which the station required. The attention of the interstate commerce commission was also called to huge land deals in Chicago.

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PORTO RICAN WORKERS APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 17.—In a bill of grievances forwarded to President Coolidge, Porto Rican trade unionists state that living expenses here are twice as high as in the United States, though industrial workers are paid from $2 to $2.50 a day and agricultural laborers from 60 centr to $1 a day.

The island's our land has resources to promote all classes of industrial enterprises, three-fifths of the laboring people are without employment, the Porto Ricans state.

"We have no safety laws on the fields, factories or shops, and the bulk of the legislation intended to protect labor is ignored or amended so as to be of no benefit."

Reference is made to the last election November 4, 1924, which was decided by "corrupt methods, abuses, crimes and irregularities."

"The right of suffrage was practically denied us people. The polls were controlled by one political party. The popular sovereigns could not exercise their franchise.

"The law to challenge elections before the courts of Porto Rico has been annulled and the people are deprived of legal remedies."

Labor protests against the proposal now pending in the national congress at Washington to increase the power of one political party here by permitting it to select a governor of the island.

The workers urge the president to favor the pending measure, and to commission to visit Porto Rico and submit recommendations that will be of benefit to the economic, social and political life of the people.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS WIN FINAL DECISION

Washington, Oct. 17.—The United States supreme court has finally settled beyond question that the case against organized cement and maple flooring manufacturers has prospered. They were charged with collecting statistics and exchanging same to monopolize their trade, in violation of the anti-trust law. Last June the supreme court ruled that statistical knowledge is a legitimate part of an industry's economic existence.

The government insisted that if these manufacturers are upheld conviction will be replaced by price standardization.

ROD CARRIERS RAISE WAGES

Portland, Ore., Oct. 17.—The state conciliation board has raised wages of hod carriers from $8 to $9 a day. The unionists show that the increase will mean an added cost of plastering of not more than one-half a cent a square yard.

GREAT NATIONS PROBE KILLING OF CHINESE

Washington, Oct. 17.—An international inquiry into the killing of Chinese students and workers several months ago, has finally begun in Shanghai.

According to cable dispatches and impartial newspaper correspondents the Chinese people are suspicious of the movement.

The strikers were shot down when they demanded better working conditions of employers. Investigating committee representing the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ reports that Japanese were the worst against the workers. Students arranged a demonstration in favor of the strikers, and they, too, were shot down.

Failure by the world powers to act promptly, instead of waiting until the world's attention was diverted by other events, has not been helpful to the proposed investigation. It is pointed out that if workers have opinion forced action, the slaughter of the strikers and students, last May, a more far-reaching demonstration against foreign domination is possible. If, however, the investigators blame the foreign police, this verdict will encourage Chinese who are developing a national spirit, and who demand that other nations abandon their extra-territoriality rights, which permit them to set aside Chinese laws.

MORE MILLIONAIRES

Washington, Oct. 17.—Official statistics of the internal revenue bureau of the treasury department show that millionaires in this country increased in 1923 over 1922. In 1923 there were 74 persons who had a net income of $1,000,000 or more during 1923. This is a gain of seven over the year before.

The greatest number of millionaires were in the war years of 1916, with 206, and 1917, with 200. The lowest was in the deflation year of 1921, when the number dropped to 21.

In the following year the number jumped to 67, and the latest returns show 74 for 1923.

MILL WORKERS STRIKE

Bellingham, Wash., Oct. 17.—Several hundred unorganized mill workers in this city are on strike for higher wages. The management of the Bellingham lumber company, where the strike started, admits that the men are out.

The lumber industry in this state is in an unorganized and chaotic condition. Workers have been drugged by a company "union" known as the loyal legion of loggers and lumbermen and by the I. W. W.'s.

NO TEACHERS' UNIFORM

New York, Oct. 17.—Board of education members in this city refuse to accept the Chicago idea that public school teachers wear a distinctive garb.

Superintendent McAndrews of the Chicago public schools is the author of the plan. Teachers sarcastically suggest that they be numbered.